# ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN. NEWS FROM THE ISTHMUS OF PANAMA.

Troubles of the Liberals of New Granada.

THE KINGDOM OF ARAUCANIA AT AN END.

A Frenchman Stabbed by a New Granadian Officer.

### GUATEMALA ON THE VERGE OF WAR. &c., 20.,

By the arrival of the steamship Ocean Queen, Captain Tinklepaugh, from Aspinwall on the 24th inst., we have news from the isthmus of an interesting character. We yesterday announced the principal features of the intellietters of our correspondents.

### NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

Our Panama Correspondence.

PANAMA, Dec. 24, 1862.

Forced Leans on Conservative Families—Laudable Determi nation of the Governor—Meeting of the National Convention in Carthagena—Trouble Among Mosquera' Troops—Causes of the Difficulty, &c.
In my last letter I informed you that the State Assem

bly had passed a law levying a forced loan for about \$34,000 upon some of the principal conservative families.
Since then Governor Diaz vetoed the bill. The Assembly then passed the law again by a two thirds vote As seen as the Governor was informed of this fact he sent in his resignation. This was on the 17th. The next day the Assembly passed resolutions thanking the Governor for the valuable services he had rendered the State, and informed him that they declined accepting his resignation, and at the same time requested him to come the next day and take the oath of his office for the next two years, the legal term for which he had been elected two years, the legal term for which he had been elected He complied with their request, and was inaugurated in the usual manner on the 19th, and was then escorted by the whole Assembly, with a band of music, to the Gev.

I understand that the Governor will be able to raise the amount required without carrying into effect the law in relation to the forced loan. If he should be able to do this he will render a great service to the principal fami

this he will render a great service to the principal famidies, and prevent many unpleasant scenes that the collecting of this forced loan would lead to.

The representatives to the National Convention left here
for Carthagena on the 22d mst. The National Convention
will be convened at the above city on the 1st of January
next, when they will elect a President for this republic.
The candidates will be temerals Santos Gutierez, (the
Garibaidi of New Granada.) Jose Hilario Lopez, and
Tomos C. de Mosquera, the present Provisional President.
The general impression is that General Mosquera will
be elected; but there appears to be a very strong party
in Bogota who wish to elect General Gutierez, and who
are opposed to General Mosquera, because they think or
fear he may establish a military government.
We have in port the following mem-of-war, viz.:—English, the Tariar: American, the Indeaster, St. Mary's
and Cyane. The United States store ship Warren will be
sold at public auction on the 1st January.
The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemals,
Captain Dow, will leave this for the Central American
ports on the 30th instant
The Facilic Steam Navigation Company's steamer

The Panama Railroad Company's steamer Guatemals, Captain Dow, will leave this for the Central American ports on the 30th instant.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer—on the 24th instant, for the ports of the South Pacific cases, between this and Valparaiso.

The opposition steamer America strived on the 22d distant at Aspinwall, from New York, via Havana and Vireytown, Nicaragoa.

The Mosquera troops stationed in this city mutined greatorday, the 23d tostant, and marched under stress from their quarters to the Governor's office, followed by some of the officers. Upon their arrival at the government house they demanded their pay of the Secretary of State, alleging that they had been some time without rations, and that they would not leave his office until paid. The Governor and General stantacoloma being absent at Aspinwall, Lieutenant Colonel Neito was sent for, who finally prevailed upon the troops to march back to their barracks, promising that they should be paid. A short time after this the Secretary of the Treasury of this State delivered at the garrison a bag of mency to pay the men with. The Governor came over from Aspinwall in the evening, and was very ladiguant at the conduct of the soldiers, and I have no doubt but that he would have resisted their demands had be been here. This movement of the regular troops has caused great alarm in the city, and all the foreigners and residents know now that they can only look to the vessels-of-war in port for protection.

It is nothing more than due to the soldiers to state that they had probably been suffering for want of their rations; but this, of course, could not justify their acts of insubordination.

# NEWS FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Our Pansma Correspondence.

Difficulty with Guatemala and Other Republics—Dangers of a Collision—The People of Honduras Favoring Presitent Barrios-Active Preparations for War-The Late ment in Nicaragua-The Elections in Costa

Castain J. M. Dow, arrived at this port on the 20th inst., from the Contral American ports.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs has addressed a circular to the governments of Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa

to the governments of Houduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rieu, informing them that, in consequence of offensive expressions against the government and President of Guatemala that had been published in the efficial Gaz-te of Salvador, of Nov 20, all official communication with that government will cease.

There is no doubt but what this may lead to a collision Detween the two republics, and more particularly as there are many refugees from Salvador in Guatemala who will do everything they can to compromise the latter government, with the view of crushing President Barrios and putting one of their own party in power.

Congress convened on the 25th of November, and the President theing absent from the capital, he forwarded his message to that body. The President announces that he has taken stops to develope the export and import trade by the Atiantic ports, and by the river Motogua and a Canal to the capital. He has authorized his agents in London and Paris to raise a loan of \$500,000 to commence this work.

Longon and Paris to raise a soan of \$500,000 to commence this work.

HONDURAS.

A complimentary and the president Barries, of Salvador in case there should be a collision between that government and Gentemal address to President Barries, of Salvador, had been signed by a great many of the principal vador, had been signed by a great many of the principal vador, had been signed by a great many of the principal vador, had been state of Hosduras. The address was printed in a beautiful siyle on satin, and a special committee was appointed to deliver the same.

ALVADOR.

President Barries appears to be preparing for war, and is organizing a very respectable little army. I understand that General Jerez, of Nicaragua, has been appointed Commander in this of the Salvadorian forces. General Jerez found it too hot to remain in Nicaragua, and the impression is that he wilk prevail upon Barries to make war against Nicaragua, and to place him (Jerez), in power.

The news from this republic, is that there will not now be any attempt at a revolution to prevent this inaughration of General Martines. The excitement has passed over, and the Granda party have had time to reflect and calculate the consequences of a civil war.

Pr. E. S. Tyler has made propositions to the Nicaraguan government to establish an American colony, to be composed entirely of white emigrants. I prasume havell be posed entirely of white emigrants. I prasume the will be able to get a grant of all the fault he and his associates may require to claim the colony.

The allairs of the Nicaragua franait Company appear to have been insity managed. The agent is said to have no experience in the transportation business, and the consequence has been that the passengers were delayed and hos proposely provided for The ocean teatmers of M. O. Roberts will now be transferred to this (Panaua) line, until the Transit Company of Nicaragua get things in jurger order to transport the passangua on that route.

The time ion time election of the next President was cleaving close to bairs, but there seems to be no excitement now as accompany to the result. The impression appears to be that Sr. Volio, the present President of the Sense, would be elected.

School M. Colone and Pablia Aroseniem, exiles from the State, were its son less and the Fabregoe, Paging

become dil Colune and Pable Arosemena, extles from this State, were in Son Jose, and the Fabregos, Facies and Goardios are still at Tunta Arcuas.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Our Panama Correspondence.

South American Officer Kills a Frenchman-The Charac ter of General Arboleda Defended-Affairs in Peru-The Cline of King Orellie's Checkered Existence-A New

PANAMA, Dec. 24, 1862. The Pacific Steam Navigues Company's steam Peru

The Vice President is new in charge of the executive, on account of the absence of the President General, Gardin

nt a rumor reached there that a Frenchman was killed the funeral of General actualeds, in Paste, The report

is that the Frenchman spoke in the most disrespectful manner of the decoased during the ceremonies in the church, and that one of the New Granadian officer re-quested him to be silont. When they came out of the church the Frenchman continued his abuse of Arboleda. church the Freichman continued his apuse of Arosand and drew a revolver. The officer then approached him and ran him through the body with his sword three or four times, killing him instantly on the spot. It was also reported that the people of Pasto had become so disgusted with the war that they would now be willing to make propositions for peace to the Mosquers government.

with the war take they would now be willing to make propositions for peace to the Mosquers government.

The government seems to be in earnest about reducing the army. More than 4,000 men have been disbanded. Most of them would be compelled to return to agricultural pursuits.

Congress has under consideration a plan for the regulation of the current coin of Peru. Public wants are not met by the present circulating silver coin, and what gold coins there are only cause embarrassment to trade, from the difference in value to the number of silver pieces for which they are meant to be equivalent.

The Minister of Finance had offered grafts on London at 41½d. exchange; but no one had come forward to buy at this rate. The merchants are holding back to force the government to issue its gold in large quantities or reduce the rate of exchange. But levying a poll tax of three dollars per annum on all males from the age of twenty to fifty. El Comercio, of Lima, of the 18th inst., refers to this law in the following terms:—"We do not believe that this abominable system can ever again be established, because public opinion is decidedly averse to a measure that savors so much of slavery."

A bill has been passed declaring rice and lard free of this abominable system can ever again be established, oc-cause public opinion is decidedly averse to a measure that savors so much of slavery."

A bill has been passed declaring rice and lard free of import duties for eighteen muchs.

import duties for eighteen months.

CHILE.

The President has accepted the resignation of Sr. Lastania, Secretary of the Treasury.

The government is trying to buy up the whole of the shares of the Santiago and Son Fernando Railways, being already the owner of the Santiago and Valparaiso line. This move is not very popular, as the people think the public are better served when such speulations are left to private enterprise.

The Frenchman who declared himself Orellie I. King of Araucatha, was sent home in the French man-of war Dugmny Trouin, having been claimed by the French as a crazy man.

crazy man.

There is another insane or bombug of a Frenchman that claims the same kingdom, and declares that he does so by the authority of the Emperer Napelson.

In Smiting the people have been occupied lately in the exhumation of the remains of a saint who existed about a century ago, and then known by the name of "God's Servant Badesi." They intend to have him canonized.

### "THE NEW AMUSEMENT."

The Great Rooster Contest-New York Versus Troy-A \$10,000 Cook Fight-New York Victorious. Trov. N. Y., Dec. 30, 1862.

For some day's past the sporting fraternity of the me-tropolis, as well as the "members of the brothsthood" in Albany and Troy, have been considerably exercised rela-tive to the issue of a cock fight on a grand scale which had been arranged between the leading sporting charac ters of New York and Troy.

The arrangements were conducted with the greatest secresy on the part of those entrusted with the management of the affair, and the time and place and principals engaged were matters of conjecture, except to those recognized as belonging to the sporting "upper tendom."
Your correspondent, however, with that characteristic eagerness which ever distinguishes an inquiring mind succeeded in gaining the confidence as well as the intentions of the "knowing ones," and, after paying his dollar (in redeemable bank note currency), was allowed the high privilege of witnessing the "clash of steel and show-

Union House, on the Albany road (midway between Trop and Albany), and the main \$400. At the close of the

contest it was asserted by a promisent twa Yerker that at least \$10,000 had changed hands on the recest. The contest lasted from nine o'clock in the evening notic four the next morning, and the entire affair was conducted in a manner creditable to all concerned.

The number present was about two bendred, composed of the citic of the frateruity of Novy York Albuny and Troy. The unity absentee was Morriarry, who was unavoidably detained. He was represented by proxy, however, and his money was used to good universage.

ever, and his money was used to good usvansage.

THE FIT
was estuated in the third story of the Union House, and
was very well arranged for the contest. The match was
fought according to New York-rules; with-which the
Trojans were almost entirely unacquaissed, and were
compelied to give their interest in charge of the New
Yorkers.

The Judge was the renowned "Dad" Summville, of
New York, who rendered justice to all parties without
incurring the displeasure of any of those inswested:

neon party made a shaw of fifteen lowls, of which cloven were matched.

Kound 1.—The Trojans narned-heavy weight Columbus against the New York Generals Waddsworth.

Columbus was the favorite on account of former triumple. His backers or lod \$150 to \$80—freely given and taken by the New Korkers. After a low secanthes. Wadsworth appeared to have the best of be-sport. His-friends oldered heavy odds, andwers taken. The Trojans looked disheartened, and were about giving up, when looked disheartened, and were about giving up, when looked disheartened, and were about giving up, when looked disheartened and were about giving up, when looked disheartened and were about giving up, when looked disheartened and were about giving of Columbus, almost dead, master of thes field! In this round-the New Yorker look hoayily.

Round 2.—New Yorker s' main; heavy odds offered on a froy New Yorkers char; Trojans whipped easily; New Yorkers' stock up.

A return mate!. alli be arranged in a few days, and fought probably st. the same place.

The Trojans were sell treated by their "captors," and reached home affect six ofclock. They yet hope to retrieve the honory leaf.

CAMP NEAR-LAIMOUTH, TA., Dec. 22; 1862.

The first paragraph of your article headed. "Askitions, Paymasters appointed and Old Came Mustered Out." applies to tweer three regiments in our brigads, and I dained doubt but to many others in the army. The regiment to which I belong—the First Long Island—was last paid on the 20th of June, 1862, alt Fair Oaks, Ya., for the months of March and April. The retreat Crem Fair Oaks to Harrison's Landung, Iron thesics to Yorkhown, and the subsequent companing in Maryland, were the reseason why we were not paid for the menths of May and June. In September the rolls for July 22 and August users forwarded, and owing to a little technical fault in the rolls of two companies, which could have been readily remedied at the pay table, we were greatly fold that we could sat be paid until we had been mustered for the months of september and Octaber. Be rolls for these months and subsepand until we had been mustered for the months of september and Octaber. Be rolls for these months of have already been in for for weeks, and we shall again monter for the months of Neversher and Usesher. Be rolls for these months of a Neversher and Usesher. Be rolls for the monther on the 31st instant, and our paymaster will wait until those rolls for eight months and year forwarded.

Now, sir, the waiting for the rolls is simply been. Each paymaster puts its his estimaterior the twe months as no gate his rolls and when his turn comes draws his money. Mr. Chase does all he can, having provided for up. The recessor who, we wait its in many cases this.—The average of each regiment is not far from \$23,000 for each two minths, and why should not a paymaster use this for sixty or ninety days, when he has so many reasons for not paying it to those who have fee havily carned it. We are now ready for eight months pay and a majority of the men of this regiment come from the country, and is the country therefore and want entail. Most of our officers have managed to get to Washington and draw their pay, and we, "the

## **NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.**

### Arrival of the Steamer George Washington.

de., ko.

Theesteamship George Washington, Capt. Gager, from New Orleans, arrived here on Friday night. She left on the evening of December 25, bringing the United States mail and letter bags from each of the following United States vessels in port, viz:—United States sloops flartford States vescels in port, vir.—United States sloops flartford (flagship), Pensacola, Mississippi, Potomac, and gunboats Winona, Sciota, Cayuga, Itaska, Katahdin and Pampero. She left in port the following transports belonging to the Banks expedition:—Steamships North Star, Illinois, Arago, Empire City, Continental, United States, Saxon, Matanzas, City of Bath, J. A. Green, Honduras and M. A. Boardman. Some apprehensions were felt for the safety of others overdue. Anchored off the bar on the morning of the 26th bark Alice Taintor and a French frigate. Signalized off Tortugas on the 28th steamships Groops Peabody and off Tortugas on the 28th steamships George Peabody and

The Departure of General Butter from New Orleans, Dec 24, 1852.

The Departure of General Butter from New Orleans—Renewed of Houlities to the United States—General Butter's Farword to the Thirtisch Massachwetts Regiment—Hill Final Levie in the Usig—He Quietly Leures the Crescent City—Names of Officers Acc mapaning Him—Sketches of the Officers—General Butter's Furewell Andrew to the People of New Orleans, de.

To-day General Butter bids farewell to the city which, for eight mouths, he has ruled as no other may could

have done under such circumstances. A victim to a pusiFanimous timidity, which seems willing to yield to every demand (ave. even to that of our national honor), of any petty foreign Power, or else a victim to a political influence that dreads the popularity which his un-

objects.

To the Union citizons of New Orleans fand they have increased from a more handful to fifty thousand men-since the first of last May) has departure is mourned as a er in their hatred to the national government, his remoprivileges will be restored as fully as if they had never been guilty of a disloyal thought. Already the change is most marked. General Banks is everum with traitors

Round 2.—New Yorkers are in reasonable was been and all her own way, and won early. On this round the New Yorkers access up.

Round 3.—Troy's main; betton even. Now York had all her own way, and won early. On this round the New Yorkers access to be supported to see, which was greenally taken, and the Trojans in the access the foliaght match so far. New Yorkers amain. Trojans effored heavy odds on this round the notice of this round the round ly and familiarly associated in our minds as the "Estern Bay State." The ranks, thinned and decimated by dis-case and death on the battle field, were drawn up in line, under command of Lioutenant Colonel Bulleck, and, after a review, more than creditable to has superb cerps, the officers marched to the front. and the General addressed thum in terms of sad and touching eloquence, recurring to the fact that they hailed from his own dear home, referring to their noble conduct on the battle field of Baton Stuge, and paying a beautiful tribute to their glorious comrades who lie beneath the sod of a clime personial inchosm, but far less dear than their own distant and see bound home, and dear than their own distant and the bound home, and hidding them to mourn not for those who had "passed from death unto life" in their hersic defence of their country's cause, but tolook agon their fate as one to be surried and emulated. He closed with an expression of conthience in the valor and pairiotism which he was certain would crown their standard with new and undying laurers in the active service to which they were seen to be lod. As he again rose rapidly along the line, their wo-

catch the last glimese of departing friends, and as she steamed down the broad Messissiput the immense crowd that lived the levce gave cheer after cheer for the General whom they had sheared to love as well as respect. As the transport-passed the navi vessels in the river their yards were manned and shock with the sonerous clasers of the stailwart satiors and marines, and from the sides of the Hartford the "dogs of war" thundered forth a worthy salute to the late commander of the Department of the Guif.

General Butler is accommanied by the following gentlemen, members of his staff and other officers of his late command, and others—
Major Geo. C. Strong, Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel J. W. Shaffer, Chief Quartermaster.

Colonel J. W. Turner, Chief Commissary.

Surgeon Chas. McCormick, Medical Director.

Captain George A. Kensel, Chief of Artillery and Ordnauce.

nauce.
Lieutenant Colonel J. B. Kinsman, Aid de Camp.
Major J. M. Beil, Aid de Camp.
Captair, D. Haggerty, Aid-de-Camp.
Captain R. S. Davis, Aid de Camp.
Lieutenant H. C. Clarke, Aid de Camp.
Lieutenant H. C. Clarke, Aid de Camp.

Volunteers.
Lieutenant Colonel C. M. Whelden, Thirty-first regiment
Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain H. L. Sturgis, late Captain of the Port of New
Orleans. Major W. H. Clemence, late Chief of Detective Police of New Orieana.

Lectionant J. Cushlog, late Thirty-Brat regiment manchinests Volunteers.

W. H. Russell, Jr., Esq., Quartermaster's Department.
Eben Kimball, Esq., Commissary Department.
D. C. G. Field, Esq., Finance Officer.
H. J. Wisser, Esq., correspondent of New York Times.
Emile Bris and H. H. Beunett, Esque., General Butler's

and assisting, by their carness enough, Ceneral, practically, Majoe Strong, the efficient Adjutant General, graduated at West Point in 1867, and previous to the rebelling served in several responsible positions of the service, principally at the Seeth. At the first battle of Bull runhe was Ordinance Officer on General McDowell's staff, alterwards he was assigned to duty on General McClellan's staff, and in October, 1884, at his own earnest soloitation and that of Gen. Buller, he was detailed to that General's staff as Assistant Adjutant General. In the labor of organizing the "Ship Island Expedition," Major Strong was of invaluable service, exerting himself so severely that a few weeks after the capture of New Orleans he broke down so badly that he was obliged to visit home, apparently never to return; best the bracing atmosphere of the Next hoson restored him to heatin, and after two months' retief from labor he reasuned his duties in New Orleans, and leaves behind him, in the department now, as many regrets as an sedicer in the command.

His popularity is the army of the Gulf is not excelled by that of any other officer. On several occasions he has conducted various expeditions and reconsistances, and has earned a deserved reputation for distinguished dash and daring.

Of Colonel Shofter it has not often been my pleasure to reask though the English has been my his modesty—notes.

and-daring.

Of Colonel Shaffer it has not often been my pleasure to speak, though the fault has been in his modesty—notificate of appreciation.

A native of Illinois and any intimate friend and townsman of President Libcoln (strong presumptive evidence of honessy, even is we had not the better proof of experience), he came here last May from General Hunter's department an anticate and several s

ment for the government, spending hot a continuabe avoided.

But like Major Strong and others who were more
anxious-for the interests of the service than for their personal welfare, his haberious efforts in the enervating
climate of the Gulf States have broken his constitution,
and before General Emilier's removal he had tendered his
resignation, unable-longer to-austain the calls on his
strongth.

His greated disposition and universal kindness of heart
have won for him the affection of his associates, run even
the sinere esteem and regard of the people of New Orleans.

leans.

Farowell, Colors: May the purer, healthier atmos-phere and the mers vigorous dife of your Western home soer increase you approportions until your shadow shall be almost as substracial as the good name you have left behind.

behind.
In connection with Gen. Buller's system for the relief, of the poor of this city I have had frequent excession temention the distinguished services of the Chief Commissary of the department, Col. John W. turner. He is a gradeast of West Puint, of the class of 1855, and previous to the way but he program peak burdehing on the coast of graduate of West Fourt, of the class of 1855, and previous to the war haddborne grant bardships on the coast of Florida with his battery. Arriving in Now Gricaus frozation, the coast of Florida with his battery. Arriving in Now Gricaus frozation, the same of the commissation and innerlinely set the machine rum ag in first rate-order. With work enough, the sense of the commissation and inner the array, he severtheless entered with great zeal into Gen. Batteria, has evertheless entered with great zeal into Gen. Batteria, has severtheless entered with great zeal into Gen. Batteria, has severtheless entered with great zeal into Gen. Batteria, has fell and has first that beaden feeding twen. What better commentary can there be on the ability of his management than the fact that beaden-feeding twen by thousand soldiers as well as any array in the world was ever fee, he also fed nearly forty thousand poor citizens, and yet leaves New Orleans with a large surphismal for the government. In his work of banavience for the poor he was moss ableintly assisted by Capt. John Clark, who romains in New Orleans for a task weeks to settle up his business. Personally Colonel Turner is a great favorite with his fellow officers, his quiet, gentlemanike manners, and many good qualities of heart greatly endearing his, to his association.

Next to General Batter there is probably no man who has been so premisently before the respice of New Orleans and terror.

Next to General Batter there is probably no man who has been so premisently before the respice of New Orleans and terror.

In this capacity of Judge of the Propest Court he gained

A common formation of the first MANCE.

A common small of the correct product of the first MANCE and the control of the contro

the was the geetle see. Indeed, it water in the field of Mara 2 only equalized by his success in that other field where breas butters and good looks are powerful auxiliaries.

Capit F. Hagerty, Aid de Camp, is entitled to and receives the respect of all who know the valuable services he has rendered to the cause of our country. One of the first to answer the President's call, he accompanied General Butler through his famous trip to Washington, via Ballimore and Annapolis; was with him at Fortress Mource, and stood side by side with Winthrop and Greble in the battle of hig Bethel. At New Orleans he has been a member of sil the most important military commissions, and for meeths past he has performed the duties of District Attorney of this city, and has pressented, among other notorious accountrels, the "martyr" Muniford, Red Bill, and many more of the same kin. His fine legal education gave him peculiar advantages in his reponsible position, while his refinement of character and uprightness of purpose lent additional weight to his indicease. His arguments as Judge Advocate before the Military Commission to many important cases will long be remembered for their close reasoning and convincing logic. His modesty is not the least of his characteristics, nor the lightest evidence of his ability and talent, and I think it safe to predict that if this yong lawyer and soldier escapes the casuation of the field during the war be will establish for himself a reputation as enviable as, I am sure, it will be deserved.

Capt. R. S. Davis is another genuteman whose services hive been of great value in the hepartment of the field during the war be will establish for himself a reputation as enviable as, I am sure, it will be deserved.

Capt. R. S. Davis is another genuteman whose services hive been of great value in the hepartment of the field produced of the field during the owner of the field during the war be will establish for himself reserved in a server shown himself reasity for any emergency. His practical common sense a

showing his develop to that success hew Orleans with solding."

Outpain, H. L. Storrgis, who leaves New Orleans with General Butler, has, during the occupation of this city, flied-the station of Captain of the Part in the most acceptable manner. His long experience, for a young rean, as a successful shipessever, fitted him postularly for the past which he has so recountly and ably occupied.

Lawill, he remembered by many of your readers that when the steamer Mississippi, with General Butler and two-thousand-soldiers aboard, got aground or Frying Pais Shoula a year any Captain Sturgis, then an acting master

The Ninth Massohusetts Volunteers and HEADQUARTERS, NIFTH MASSACHURETS VOLUNTEERS, SCOOL BRIGADS, FIRST DIVISION, FIFTH ARMY CORPS.

HEADCARTERS, NIGHT MASSACHUSERS VOLUNTERS,
SECOND BROADS, FIRST DIVISION, FETTH ANY CORES,
Dec. 28, 1862.

On many important occasions the regiment which I have the honor to command has been confounded with the Iriah Brigade, and the reason of this I presume to be because it is an Iriah regiment, and, carries a flag indicating its peculiar nazionality. For my own part, up to this time, I deemed the point of minor consequence, and by affiness calling for any special coextradiction or expianation. Now, however, the case is different. My whole command, as well as my cap societion of justice, insist that I shall see the public and history right as to the statement made by a "Prussian officer" in the Cologno discrete, and a translation of which was published in your some of the 25th inst., in so far as that statement refers to the Irish Brigade at the bastic of "Mechanicsville" and "Gainee' Mill," June 26 and 27, 1862. In everything else stated by him, so far as I can judge, he is not only candid but remarkably correct as to facts.

The Irish troops, of which this officer speaks in describing these battles, ware the Ninth regiment Massachusetts Volunteer infantry. The Irish Brigade ware not at Mechanicsville, and of course could not retreat from that place. The brigade came across the Chickahominy for the first time late in the afternoon of June 27, arriving at the battle field after dusk, relieved this regiment which was covering the retreat of our forces, and my remembrance is that they went under the fire of the enemy, suffered some loss, but had no sufficient opportunity to display the qualities which have immortalized them on days other than June 28 and 27, 1862.

If the Prussian officer had inquired of any of the wounded whom he saw there, or of the men of his own ranks, I would have been saved the trouble of writing this communication.

Pr. GUINEY,

Colonel Commanding Ninth Bassachuseets Volunteers.

# IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

The Rout of the Rebels in Arkansas.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. BLUNT.

triumph over Van Buren. On learning that Hindman had been reinforced, and contemplated making another attempt to force his way to Missouri, I deterportation north of the mountains, I marched from Prairie Grove at eight e'clock yesterday morning upon this place

regiments of rebel cavalry at Dripping Springs, eight regiments of relei cavalry at Pripping Springs, eight miles north of the river. Dashing mon them with three thousand cavalry and four mountain howitzers, a break running fight took place, which was kept up into the town, resulting in the capture of all their transportation, forty wagons, with six mule teams, all their camp and garrison-equipage, one hundred prisoners and a large amount of

The latter, in attempting to cross the river with rebei troops, was shelled from the howitzers when in the middle of the stream. The boat was disabled, and a number

prought to by the fire of their carbines, and returned to the loves. The energy then brought their artillery to the opposite bank; of the river, and commenced shelling the town for the purpose of striving out my cavalry, but resulting in no other damage than the destruction of some buildings. My artillery, coming up, soon silenced their batteries. Quite a number of the onemy have been killed during the day's operations. The

across the river, five miles below this place. If the enemy does not retreat during the night I shall endeavor to cross my troops over the river in the morning and offer them battle. Respectfully, JAMES G. BLUNT, Brigadier General Commanding.

Our St. Louis Correspondence.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 30, 1862.\*
The Dash Into Van Buren—The Dangers of Crossing Bodo Mountain—Fan Buren and Fort Smith-Raturn of Prisoners—Strange Conduct of the Robels—Hindman's Plans Baulked—Meeting of the Legislature—The Mc-

At other points a. few hears' blanting so as to throw down the road or cave in an embank, ment would have blookeds the read entirely. Added to these obstacles, the natural steepness of the road, which compalled our offices so double the number of horses required for artillary and ammunision wagons, and a slight idea-may be fermed of the perilous character of the trip across the mountain. It is highly probabilities the robest never dreamed that such an attempt that the robest never dreamed that such an attempt would be made, and lulied themselves into faise security, by accepting the story that no Union army would ever presume to cross the meantain. Had they delended one or two of the passes they might have indicted severed

or two of the passes they might have inflicted severedamage.

The possession of Van Baren is not of isself a matter of
importance. The prestige of penetrating additional rebedterritory, which has never been is our possession
since the sommencement of the rebellion, will givegreat satisfaction to every friend of the Union.
Whether the advance will cross the river, and push
on eight miles further and recover possession, of
Fort Smith, is a question which has see this been decided
upon the ground. Neither van Buran nor Fort Smith is
of sufficient strategic importance to justify any most
risks or the detachment of any considerable pertungthe Army of the Frontier to hold either place. The adjacent country is berren of supplies, and the territory is
too far removed from Little Rock to be available as a
base of operations against the latar place.

An exchange of prisoners having been affected.

cent country is carren or supplies, and the reserve too far removed from Little Rock to be available as a base of operations against the latter place.

An exchange of prisoners having been effected between Generals Herron and Hindman, the prisoners captured from us during the first part of the batale of Frairie Grove have returned to our lines. A few of them, who obtained furloughs on sick leave, arrived in St. Louis last evening. Their accounts of the retreat of Hindman's army are equally immeng and tocredible. The prisoners were taken during the first onset of Hindman's army are equally immeng and tocredible. The prisoners were taken during the first onset of Hindman's army are countried to the contrary to seeing an immense number of rebel wounded being constantly carried, of the field. But when night came all, doubts were social rest by the conduct of the rebels, who muffled the whole of their artitlery is straw and is quitte and blankets taken from their most. The prisoners were commanded to keep perfectly silent on pain of death, and in darkness to the summit of Buston Mountain, and that night arrived at Van Buren.

Here an extraordisary circumstance occurred, Gonzael Hindman, fresh from an interview, in commany with Marmaduke, with General sand the ausketty to issue a bullstin to his army claiming before as the whipped, quality arrived at Van Buren had the ausketty to issue a bullstin to his army claiming before as its thousand. His reason for retreating was the most wonderful past of the bulletin. He said a butch General amount of singulations. Fits Warren, by whom he intended to refer to the former Washington correspondent of the bulletin. He said a butch General amount of the pronient from the battle field, and has set yet reinforced the Army of the Frontier. Our prisoners, while in Van Buren, and Quantrel, the noted querilla outlaw of Western Missouri. He is suffering from severe liness. The prisoners report the Arkansaa rising at Van Buren, which may or may fide between the country of the pronient of